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## AMERICAN PRESS REACTIONS TO TRUMAN'S CHINA POLICY

### PERFECT CONDITIONS FOR V-2 TEST

White Sands, New Mexico, Dec. 19.  
The first "man-made meteorites" fired from the warhead of a V-2 rocket were observed under perfect conditions by scientists from Palomar and Harvard observatories and at the Aberdeen proving grounds, Dr. Fred L. Whipple, Harvard observatory astronomer wrote for the Science Service to-day.

Dr. Whipple said five rounds of synthetic meteors were fired by the rocket's mechanism, but the sixth round, planned for 25 to 37 miles up, apparently failed to fire for unknown reasons.

Dr. Whipple also said the warhead's instruments radiated valuable cosmic ray data which was recorded on the ground by the John Hopkins applied physics laboratory group under Dr. J. A. van Allen.

Neither the warhead, which contained the instruments and which was to detach from the rocket during the flight to fall separately, nor the hull of the rocket could be found in a daylong search of the desert for a 33-mile radius.

The speed now is definitely worked out at 3,716 m.p.h. which would be equivalent to circling the globe at the Equator in less than seven hours.—United Press.

### Molotov Arrives In London From U.S.

Southampton, Dec. 19.  
The Russian Foreign Minister, M. Vyacheslav Molotov, in a surprise change of plans left the Queen Elizabeth to-night and boarded the waiting boat train for London.

M. Molotov was accompanied by his deputy, M. Andrei Vyshinsky, and his complete entourage, including several Soviet officers.

As he left his suite, wearing a heavy black overcoat and grey trilby, M. Molotov smiled and said: "I wish a very Merry Christmas to the people of England."—United Press.

### JINNAH REITERATES VIEWS ON PAKISTAN

Cairo, Dec. 19.  
At a Press conference here to-day, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Moslem League, reiterated his belief that failure to achieve Pakistan in India meant imperilling the Moslems and Arabs in the Middle East.

"If India will be ruled by a Hindu imperialistic power, it will be a great menace for the future if not greater than the British imperialistic power has been in the past."

"Therefore, I think the whole Middle East will fall from the frying pan into the fire. The Middle East countries want to be free and self-governing and not subject to spheres of influence."

Mr. Jinnah dismissed the possibility of united Moslem Arab countries ever becoming an imperialistic bloc.

Mr. Jinnah will be received in audience by King Farouk of Egypt this afternoon. He resumes his journey to India to-morrow morning.—Reuter.

### FAILS TO REITERATE SOVIET AND BRITISH PLEDGE AT MOSCOW

### UNITED STATES DESIRE FOR A STRONG CHINA

New York, Dec. 19.  
This morning's newspapers, commenting on President Truman's statement of policy on China, found it lacking because it fails to reiterate the Russian and British pledge at Moscow to support a "united and democratic China under a national government."

The New York Times said editorially: "Reaffirmation and implementation of this policy, agreed a year ago this month by the Big Three (Britain as well as ourselves, now Government) would be helpful."

To answer the Russian charges that the United States has economic and military ambitions in China, the Times points out that in a year the United States has facilitated the disarming and repatriation of 3,000,000 Japanese from China and, at the same time, has cut the U.S. military forces from 113,000 to 12,000.

The Times says the U.S. has sold China some surplus property, but "no weapons which could be used in fighting the civil war."

The Herald Tribune said editorially: President Truman might have been frank enough to assert publicly that one of the undeclared, but most firmly held of American policies in the Orient, is that the United States wants a strong China and is most determined in its opposition to the Russian desire for a weak China.

"A frank and forthright State policy on China would be far better than a collection of platitudes providing nothing except a minor footnote for historians of the future."—United Press.

Insisting On Coalition Washington, Dec. 19.  
The Scripps-Howard columnist, Parker Lamore, writes to-day: "President Truman's statement makes clear that the United States is still insisting that the National

Government be broadened by forming a coalition with the Communists. His statement implied that further American financial aid would be withheld from China unless Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek reached an understanding with the Communists who were in rebellion against his government."

"Mr. Truman did not go as far as John Carter Vincent, who has condemned the Chinese government as undemocratic and corrupt, but there was no suggestion of friendliness toward the Chiang regime in his detailed statement on Sino-American relations. Everything pointed toward the demand for a 'United and democratic China' with little recognition given to China's contribution toward winning the war."

"While we have moved toward a firm position in our attitude toward Russian expansion in Europe we appear to have reverted to a policy of Russian appeasement in China. Chiang Kai-shek has been told in effect to end the civil war or else. That places him in an impossible position. If the Communists see fit to fight it out. They undoubtedly will do that if that is the signal from Moscow. In that event, as the Russians begin throwing their weight around, we presumably will be backing out of the picture, leaving the way open for them to win control over China's 400,000,000 people."—Press.

Chinese Communist Viewpoint Nanking, Dec. 19.  
While no official Government reaction to President Truman's statement on China, the Chinese Communist Party repeated its old claim that if America is sincere in seeking to restore peace to the Republic, she should stop unilateral aid to the Kuomintang and withdraw her troops.

The Communist spokesman, Mr. Wang Ping-nan, commenting on the statement, said that true peace throughout China will help in the establishment of peace throughout the world.

### RUSSIA REJECTS BALKANS PROPOSAL

Lake Success, Dec. 18.  
The United States to-day moved for the appointment by the United Nations Security Council of an on-the-spot investigation commission representing the Big Five, Poland and Brazil, to determine the cause of friction between Greece and her neighbors.—United Press.

U.S. Proposal Rejected Lake Success, Dec. 18.  
Russia to-day tentatively rejected the United States proposal for the United Nations Security Council to make an investigation into the trouble in the Balkans.

The Soviet delegate, Andrei A. Gromyko, said the United Nations did not need on-the-spot investigation to determine the cause of trouble between Greece and her northern Russian-supported neighbors.

Gromyko charged that Greece was to blame for clashes along the borders and that complaints lodged with the United Nations against Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania were an attempt by Greece to cloud the issue.

Gromyko repeated the old Soviet charge that "foreign intervention" by Greece's neighbors but by another foreign power—"was to blame for the 'serious situation' in Greece."—United Press.

### TAIL OF COLD WEATHER IN EUROPE

London, Dec. 19.  
The tail of the cold weather spell which has held most of Europe since the grip of icy winds sweeping in from Siberia to-day brought the first fall of snow to London although the temperature generally were higher than for several days.

Air services were grounded at both Gatwick and London airports by bad visibility and some flights were diverted.

Bearing out reports that the cold snap was ending, reports from Eastern Europe showed rising temperatures, while in the west bitter wintry conditions still persisted.

Paris reported lower temperatures than Moscow and most of the waterways in France are frozen.

In Britain, a warning of further electric power cuts unless an improvement in the weather brings a rapid reduction in consumption was given in many areas of England already suffering from previous cuts, both in gas supply and electricity.—Reuter.

### Persia Again Reunited Under Throne

Teheran, Dec. 19.  
The Premier, Ghassem Sultanchi, in a radio talk to the nation last night, announced that the whole of Persia was now reunited under the imperial throne as a result of the joint reconquest of the Kurdistan, Azerbaijan and Fars frontiers with Turkey and Russia.—United Press.

Soviet Charges Moscow, Dec. 19.  
Moscow radio to-day broadcast a dispatch from the Tass special correspondent at Tabriz who reported that Teheran forces were killing hundreds of people and that the streets of Tabriz were littered with corpses of Azerbaijan Democrats.

The Tass report said that despite Ghassem's assurances "hundreds of people are being arrested and shot on the spot."

The broadcast said that Government troops "incited" by anti-Soviet elements were also attacking establishments and Soviet citizens in Tabriz.—United Press.

### U.S. BASES VULNERABLE IN A CRISIS?

Washington, Dec. 19.  
A highly placed Government official said that if the United States were faced to-morrow with hostilities its forces overseas would be overrun, except in a few isolated spots.

He is one of a group of authorized officials who presented a picture of the precarious situation in the event of a crisis, and then described War Department plans submitted to the Congress to rebuild Army manpower.

The officials detailed these plans: (1) To push a universal training bill to cost about \$1,000,000,000 a year; (2) To seek passage by the next Congress of a bill for unification of the armed forces; (3) To procure a revision in law to provide for regular Army enlistments of two, three or five years.

Discussing allocation of troops under a 1,700,000 man Army contemplated by next July, one of the Department spokesmen said that allocation of strength by combat units aside from service troops would include: Japan—six divisions and six air groups, Pacific area—One and two-thirds divisions and 16 air groups—Associated Press.

Panama Canal Zone Balboa, Canal Zone, Dec. 20.  
The U.S. Congressional Inquiry Mission suggested that the U.S. Government might be forced to build a new canal north or south of the Panama Canal if it failed to obtain "adequate" defense sites from Panama to defend the canal against long-range planes in the atomic era.

Representative Francis Case (Republican, South Dakota) said: "There is not room enough in the Canal Zone alone for defence of the canal, because modern fast long-range planes must be intercepted before they reach the canal. It is up to Panama to say what they will give us but what they give us must be sufficient for the canal's defence."

Mr. Case said negotiations were proceeding to determine which of the wartime naval and air bases Panama would allow the United States to keep outside of the Canal Zone. Mr. Case mentioned Colombia and Nicaragua as possible alternate sites for the new canal.—United Press.

### BALI CONFERENCE OPENS

Batavia, Dec. 19.  
The Bali conference at Denpasar, was opened by the Dutch Regent, Governor-General Hubertus van Mook, on Wednesday.

The conference will discuss the future status of Eastern Indonesia.—United Press.

New Manoeuvre Launched London, Dec. 19.  
According to reports from Indonesia, Mr. Hubertus van Mook and other representatives of the Dutch colonial authorities have launched a new manoeuvre against the Indonesian Republic. Tass reported from the Hague on Thursday.

"They are calling a conference of self-styled representatives of the population of Celebes, Borneo and other Indonesian islands in the town of Den Pasar in Bali island, to work out a statute of Indonesia," said the report.

"Only agents of the Dutch, who are trying to preserve the power of the Dutch colonisers in Indonesia, are invited to the conference."

"The Dutch authorities are taking every possible measure to prevent any utterance in favour of the Republic at this conference."

"The ANP agency reports that the Dutch authorities have ordered the removal of all Indonesian journalists who have arrived at the conference, ostensibly in order to ensure peace and order," the report added.—Associated Press.

## BAN AGAINST ANTHONY BROOKE CAUSES VERBAL FIREWORKS IN COMMONS

London, Dec. 19.  
Verbal fireworks between the Opposition and Government speakers, with Mr Winston Churchill referring to a "despotic regime" and "tyranny" followed the Government's announcement in the House of Commons to-day of the reasons why Mr Anthony Brooke, nephew of the former White Rajah of Sarawak, had been refused entry into Sarawak.

Sarawak, which was ruled by the Brooke family for over 100 years, was recently ceded to the British Crown by the Rajah of Sarawak, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke.

For the Government, Mr Creech Jones, Colonial Secretary, said that Mr Anthony Brooke had encouraged opposition to the cession of Sarawak. He had also encouraged the demand voiced by a small and unrepresentative minority of the people of Sarawak for the restoration of the Rajah, with himself, or his father, as Rajah.

Mr Brooke's decision was a deliberate one to upset His Majesty's Government in Sarawak and to make reconstruction there virtually impossible.

He added that the decision to exclude Mr Brooke was perfectly constitutional and that the whole purpose of his visit was to rally forces to build up an organisation to upset the decision on cession.

Mr Churchill commented that was the same argument used by every despotic regime—that they had taken their decision and no one was to be allowed to do anything which agitated against it.

Mr Oliver Stanley, who was Colonial Secretary in Mr Churchill's Government, wanted to know if any man—any Member of Parliament—who thought a colony "should be independent would not be allowed to visit that colony in case he stirred up trouble against the Government or Governor."

After Mr Creech Jones had replied that each case must be treated on its merits and that this was a deliberate effort to overthrow a responsible constitution, Mr Churchill put this question to him: If Mr Brooke has influenced the people of Sarawak and conducted himself in a strictly constitutional and law-abiding manner, is there any reason why his influence should not play its part in allowing those people to form and later on to express their opinion?

Declaration of Tyranny Mr Creech Jones replied: "The urgent need of Sarawak at the moment is that reconstruction should go on and health services be re-established and that the people should not be confused at this moment with another constitutional problem."

Mr Churchill described this as, "phrase by phrase, line by line, a perfect declaration of tyranny."

The whole incident ended with the understanding that the question would be debated again to-morrow.

Mr Churchill then announced that he would sponsor a censure motion on the Labour Government next month, charging it with "tyranny, conceit and incompetence."

Lord Opposition cheers greeted this announcement.

When Mr Herbert Morrison, Lord President of Council, who handles Parliamentary business for the (Continued on Page 4).

### SINGAPORE TO BAR BROOKE

Singapore, Dec. 19.  
A source close to the Governor General of Singapore and the Malayan Union confirmed that the former Rajah Muda of Sarawak, Mr Anthony Brooke, would not be permitted to enter Singapore or Malaya for fear that he would stir up trouble.

Referring to Mr Brooke's statement that he would appeal to the United Nations to prevent cession, the source commented: "If he can find legal grounds against the cession it would not be necessary to take the case to the United Nations Organisation because here is an ample machinery for reversing illegal British moves. We do not think that any such illegality exists."

The source said that the majority of the Sarawakians were in favour of the cession. The only support for Mr Brooke apparently comes from the Malayan National Union, with 3,500 members, and the Sarawak Loyal Association, with less than 500 members, out of the 500,000 population.—United Press.

### STERN GANG WARNING IN BASLE

Basle, Dec. 19.  
A self-styled spokesman for the Stern Gang, Irgun Zvai Leumi and other "called terrorist groups" warned here to-day that any further collaboration with the British by World Zionist leadership would precipitate an immediate civil war in Palestine.

The spokesman was William B. Ziff, prominent New York publisher. Ziff, at a press conference, said he spoke as "an individual American citizen" and not in his capacity of delegate to the World Zionist Congress here from the Revisionist Party—a vociferously anti-British group within the Zionist movement.—United Press.

### BLUM TO PRESENT BALANCED BUDGET

Paris, Dec. 19.  
Premier Leon Blum's all-Socialist Cabinet will present a balanced Government budget for the first three months of 1947 to the Finance Committee of the National Assembly later to-day, according to a semi-official report.

It is understood the budget will propose jolting 50,000 Government workers off public payrolls, abolition of all subsidies excepting those on milk, bread and coal and a stepped up prosecution of tax frauds.

The Cabinet also decided to send Colonial Minister Marius Moutet to Indo-China at the end of the week to reach the troubled Far Eastern part of the French Union at the same time as the French High Commissioner, Admiral Thierry d'Argenlieu.

There was no mention made in the report of any cut in military expenditures which the Finance Minister, M. Andre Philip, was believed to have favoured.

The budget programme calls for augmenting tax receipts from stock exchange transactions and from all contract fees.—United Press.

Battle for Leadership Paris, Dec. 19.  
The Communist Party Central Committee to-day sounded the first gun in the battle to gain leadership of the French government which is



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ARABIAN NIGHTS  
TECHNICOLOR

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vagabond!

Armina  
...the gorgeous  
princess!

The Genie  
...with the  
light brown  
hair!

Abdullah  
...a wolf in sheep  
clothing!

A THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS

with EVELYN PHIL ADELE  
KEYES-SILVERS-JERGENS  
and CORNEL WILDE

Screen Play by Willard H. Keith,  
Richard English, Jack Hensley  
Produced by  
SAMUEL BISHOFF • ALFRED C. GREEN

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THAT THRILLS... SPECTACLE THAT ENCHANTS...  
IN M-G-M'S MIGHTIEST TRIUMPH!

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MARLENE DIETRICH—A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

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APPOINTMENT IN TOKYO

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with the cooperation of The Army Air Forces  
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Distributed by WARNER BROS.

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"VALLEY OF THE SUN"  
Lucille BALL • James CRAIG • Dean JAGGER

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Season's Biggest Hits in A Musical That's Busting With  
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A BOLD LEADER WITH PLENTY OF ENGAGEMENTS...  
TO A HEAVENLY HONEYMOON AT THE SAME TIME

DOROTHY LAMOUR • FRED MACMURRAY  
BETTY HUTTON • LYNN

And The Angels Sing

NEXT CHANGE: "TARZAN AND THE AMAZONS"

## POCKET CARTOON



## PALACE AS HQ

— by —

Peter Lovegrove

AN imposing Bourbon palace with 1,200 rooms, 2,000 windows and 56 stairways, an opera house and a chapel, which covers an area of 5,000 square feet and took 20 years to build, was the focal point of the Allied war effort in the Mediterranean.

This is the famous palace of Caserta, in Southern Italy, which was occupied by U.S. Forces on October 8, 1943, and has been in Allied hands ever since.

During the past 38 months, this magnificent edifice, which has seen no such pageantry and drama in its 175 years of existence, has witnessed fresh and colourful pages of history being written. A vast host of Allied war chiefs, heads of state and diplomats have lived there or been in brief, hurried, every senior headquarters in the Central Mediterranean Force except 8th Army has been housed there at one time or another. From Caserta went the orders for the campaigns in Central and Northern Italy, and landings in Southern France, and the liberation of Greece, naval operations in the Mediterranean, and air blows at the enemy in Central Europe.

### VISIT FROM THE KING

KING George VI visited it in July 1944. Bearded Greek resistance leaders who were smuggled out of their homeland signed an agreement there which was not long honoured. Marshal Tito paid two visits, and caused a vast amount of consternation by turning up at an official banquet with a bloodhound and an armed woman secretary. The Greek Government-in-Exile called there on its way from Egypt to Athens. French military leaders, Dominican statesmen, a Chinese general, Russian, Brazilian, Polish senior officers—they all came to Caserta.

And lastly and most fittingly, on April 29, 1945, two downcast men in civilian clothes were brought in great secrecy to sign away the surrender of the best part of a million men on behalf of the German C-in-C Southern France and the Supreme Commander, SS Troops. General Clark's 5th U.S. Army was the first senior formation to occupy the palace, but as the campaign progressed towards Rome, Field Marshal (then General) Alexander's Allied Forces HQ took over the lease for a few months. After the liberation of the Italian capital, Alexander's staff moved up the Apennine Way, and the Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean transferred his Allied Force HQ from Algiers to Caserta in July 1944. With AFHQ, an integrated Anglo-American team created by General Eisenhower in North Africa, came C-in-C Mediterranean Naval forces and his staff, HQ MAAF, the British Resident Minister (with Cabinet rank), the U.S. Political Adviser, and UNRRA HQ.

Caserta was ideally suited for its new task. It stands at the foot of some low-lying hills, 21 miles inland from Naples; three hours by road from Rome; close to three aerodromes, three hours flying from Malta, four from Athens and Algiers. And it could absorb the vast army of staffs, diplomats and pen-pushers without aggravating the already difficult housing situation of the Italian population.

### VERSAILLES OF NAPLES

It had been called the Versailles of Naples, and has everything an 18th-century palace can be expected to contain except comfort. It was built by the Spanish Bourbon dynasty of the Two Sicilies, partly because they were jealous of the magnificence of the French branch of the family and also because they considered their Naples residence too close to the sea to be comfortable in those insecure days. The legend goes that when the architect reported that the job was done, King Ferdinand of the Two Sicilies and his consort, Maria Theresa of Austria, Napoleon's two puppet kings, a succession of particularly sanguinary monarchs, and Pope Pius IX. With the last Bourbon dethroned in 1800, it became a museum, though Mussolini established his Air Force Academy there between the two world wars. It was never occupied by the Nazis.

(Continued on Page 3)

# Britain tries out the AIRPORT OF THE FUTURE

THE airport of the future is already working in Britain—but it may never be used for passenger aircraft. There, at a glance, the controller can see the position of every aircraft within 25 miles. And he can land them safely in any weather.

It is the Ministry of Supply experimental station at Farnborough, Hants.

There are radar and radio services which will guide an airliner throughout its journey—from take-off to touch down.

All the things the airport of the future should have are there in the futuristic white control tower.

Recently its wonders were shown to representatives of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organisation. They are now considering it as the standard airfield for all the 52 countries which are members.

At the top of the control tower is a curved glass window like the non-reflecting windows tried in pre-war shop windows.

It gives a clear view of the whole airport now.

When first it was tried the scientists found rain smudged the view—so they painted it with a transparent chemical which keeps the rain away.

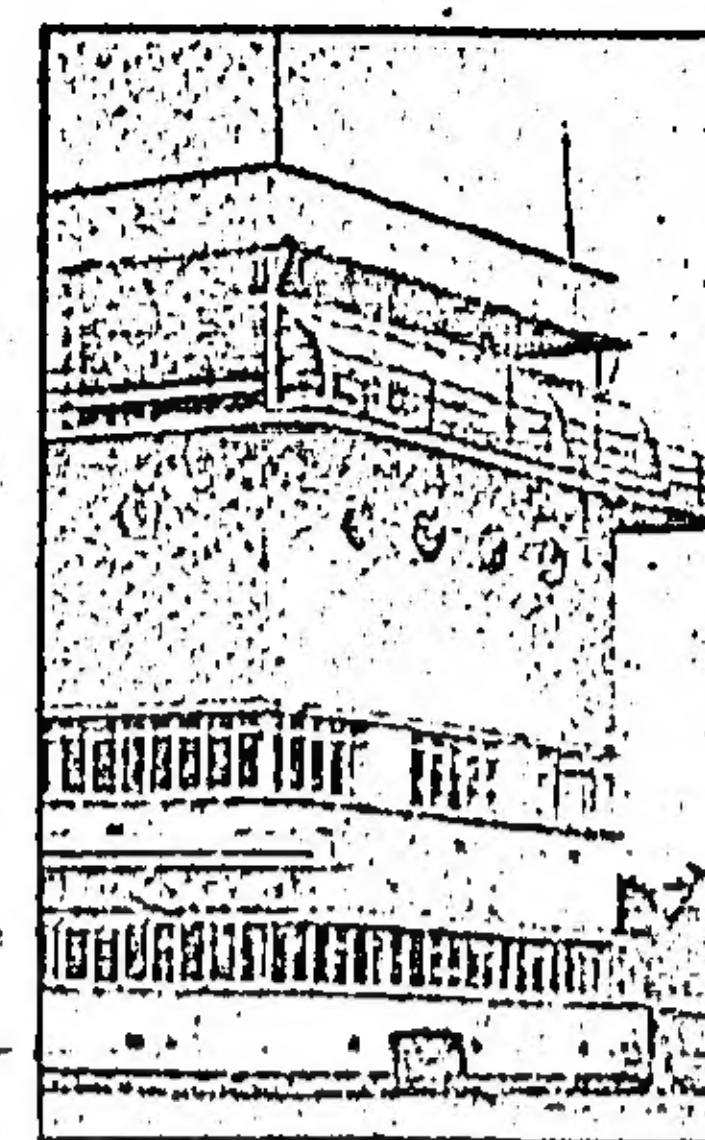
Inside the tower sit the controller and his assistants—at desks covered with radar, radio and light switches on a balcony from which they look on one side at the airfield and on the other at two big maps, down below in the "ops" room. The maps are really magnifications of the radar screens.

One shows the south of Britain, the other a 25-mile radius of Farnborough.

When the radar and radio operators obtain positions from aircraft they are immediately marked on third transparent maps by an operator who turns knobs which switch thin shafts of light on the map.

Where the beams cross marks the exact position of the aircraft.

WAAF operators with a long croupler's stick with an electric



The control tower of the future will be like this.

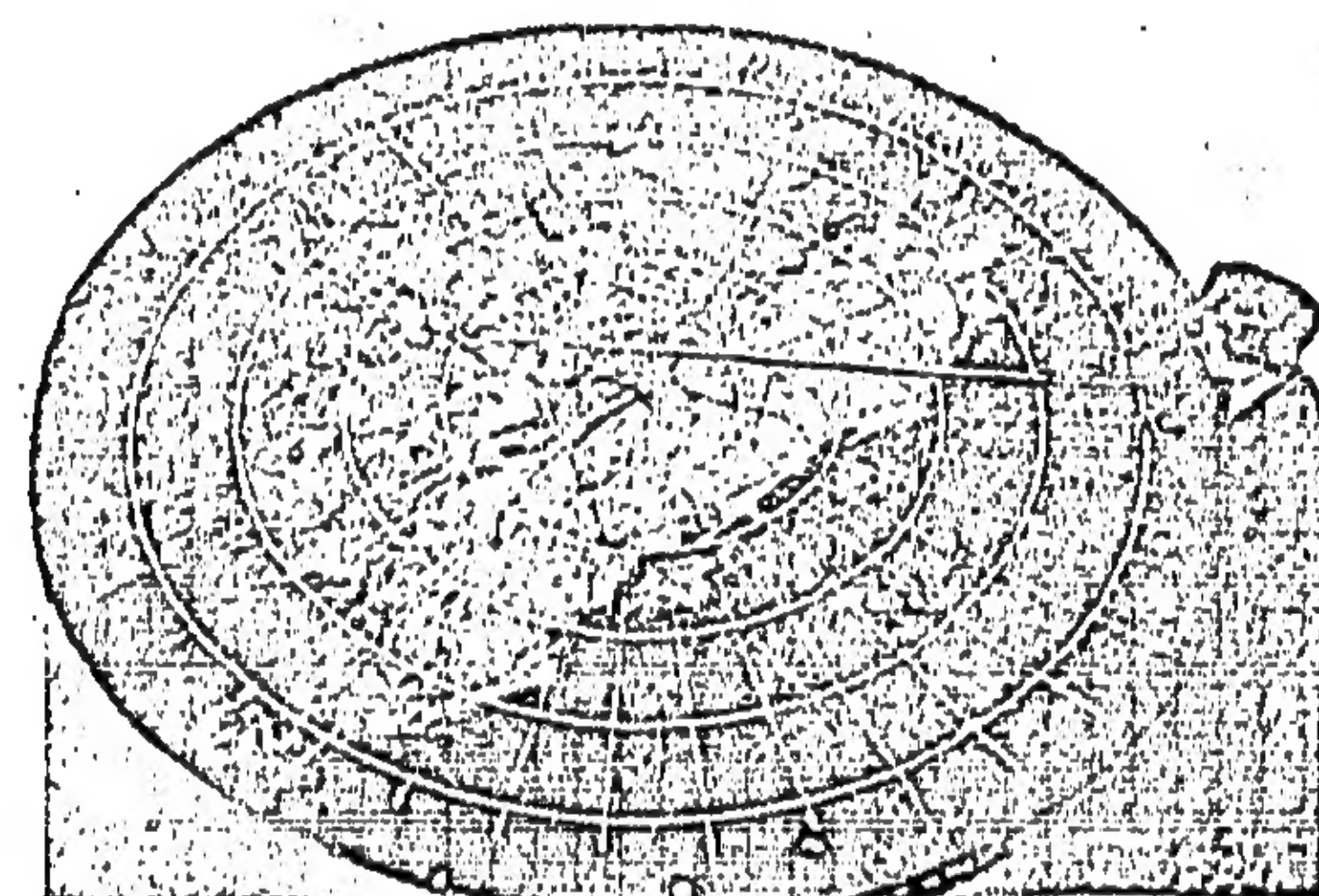
magnet on the end, which can be switched on or off watch the screen and move pointed metal chips to the latest aircraft position on the big maps.

The information the controller sees upstairs is seldom more than five seconds old.

A "totalisator board" at the other side of the "ops" room shows at a glance the names, destinations and full details of all Farnborough aircraft in the air.

Hour by hour weather reports are also marked up there.

The radio services available include: Long-range positions by radar detectors formerly used for night fighter interceptions, up to about 100 miles.



Radar map of S.E. England in the new "ops room" at Farnborough.

# GRATITUDE OF INDIA TO FRANCE

By SYDNEY REDWOOD

"This tablet commemorates the gratitude of India to the citizens of Etobon and Chenebier for the help they gave to Indian Prisoners-of-War who had escaped from the enemy in 1944/45 during the German occupation of France."

"India mourns the gallant sons of these two villages who gave their lives in the common cause."

Thus runs the inscription on the plaque incorporated in the memorial unveiled recently at Etobon in the Haute-Saône Department of France—a memorial which along with a joint library for the two mentioned villages was provided out of money raised in India.

The "story" goes back to May 1944 when there was a heavy air raid on Epinal. In the ensuing confusion a large number of Indian soldiers escaped from a German POW camp into the surrounding forests. About 500 were able to cross over to Switzerland, but unfortunately somewhere between 150 and 200 prisoners were unable to make good their escape and were forced back into the woods where, tired, hungry, in weak health, and flinging in spirit, they were picked up in batches of five and six and given shelter, succour and help by the villagers of Etobon and Chenebier. Their spirits being revived, the Indians formed themselves into groups and constructed rough log shelters in the woods where they remained hidden, some of them for as long as six months, until they were finally liberated by the arrival of French and United States troops from the south.

During this time some of these Indians who were in better health wished to rejoin their units and again the gallant Frenchmen came to their assistance, providing appropriate disguises and, at the risk of their own lives, escorting them to the Swiss frontier. Others joined the Maquis and fought the invaders by the side of their French comrades-in-arms.

The feeding of the men who remained presented a difficult task and was solved by being undertaken on a communal basis by each family in the village, as it was hardly possible for the Indians to be seen in the village, the food was carried into the woods each day by a member of the family designated in all weathers and often at night with the ever present danger of arrest by the German patrols.

Certain villagers in possession of wireless sets placed their sets at the disposal of the prisoners in the evenings to enable them to obtain news of the progress of the war and world news in general. Others gave up their meagre tobacco rations, whilst quite a few of the womenfolk knitted woollen garments for those who suffered from the cold weather at the approach of autumn, the village being at an altitude of 1,700 feet above sea level.

German suspicions could not be altogether allayed, and when it also became known to them that the villages were centres of resistance and that many of the men had joined the F.F.I., they exacted a terrible revenge. More than 20 per cent of the male population were either murdered or deported for slave labour, including 30 young men who were shot in cold blood. It was this gallant band of heroes to which India was paying homage in the memorial, and gift formally dedicated by Sir Samuel Rungtungan, the Indian High Commissioner.

## According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

The declarer in to-day's deal owed thanks to the enemy for doing something for him that he could not do for himself.

East, dealer.

Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH  
8432  
82  
QJ875  
K8

WEST  
9765  
QJ73  
82  
432

EAST  
KQJ10  
5  
AK10  
10985

SOUTH  
A  
AK10963  
Q3  
AQJ7

The bidding:  
East: 1♣, 2♣, 3♣, 4♣, 5♣, 6♣, 7♣, 8♣, 9♣, 10♣, 11♣, 12♣, 13♣, 14♣, 15♣, 16♣, 17♣, 18♣, 19♣, 20♣, 21♣, 22♣, 23♣, 24♣, 25♣, 26♣, 27♣, 28♣, 29♣, 30♣, 31♣, 32♣, 33♣, 34♣, 35♣, 36♣, 37♣, 38♣, 39♣, 40♣, 41♣, 42♣, 43♣, 44♣, 45♣, 46♣, 47♣, 48♣, 49♣, 50♣, 51♣, 52♣, 53♣, 54♣, 55♣, 56♣, 57♣, 58♣, 59♣, 60♣, 61♣, 62♣, 63♣, 64♣, 65♣, 66♣, 67♣, 68♣, 69♣, 70♣, 71♣, 72♣, 73♣, 74♣, 75♣, 76♣, 77♣, 78♣, 79♣, 80♣, 81♣, 82♣, 83♣, 84♣, 85♣, 86♣, 87♣, 88♣, 89♣, 90♣, 91♣, 92♣, 93♣, 94♣, 95♣, 96♣, 97♣, 98♣, 99♣, 100♣.

East's correct opening bid was one diamond, not one spade, and West's raise, though intended as a mere shut-out, was still pretty weak.

East led his fourth-highest spade and declarer was in with the blank.

A survey of the situation confirmed South's fears that West's double of four hearts must have been based on two prospective tricks in that suit, since it was perfectly obvious that he could not have any outside strength—East needed both diamond honours for his original bid. This made the contract look extremely doubtful, but South saw one hope and went out for it.

At the second trick he led a diamond. East took the jack with the king and, as declarer had hoped, returned a spade. South ruffed and led his last diamond. Again East returned a spade—"pumping" the declarer. South was not reluctant about ruffing; indeed, he then led to the club king and ruffed dummy's last spade on his own account.

Now, reduced to the ace-king-ten of trumps and three clubs, declarer laid down the trump ace, then ran his clubs. When the fourth club was played West had to ruff—and it didn't matter whether he ruffed low or high. If he ruffed low, dummy would over-ruff with the heart eight; on West's actual play, ruffing with the jack, he then had to return a trump from the queen-seven up to declarer's king-ten.

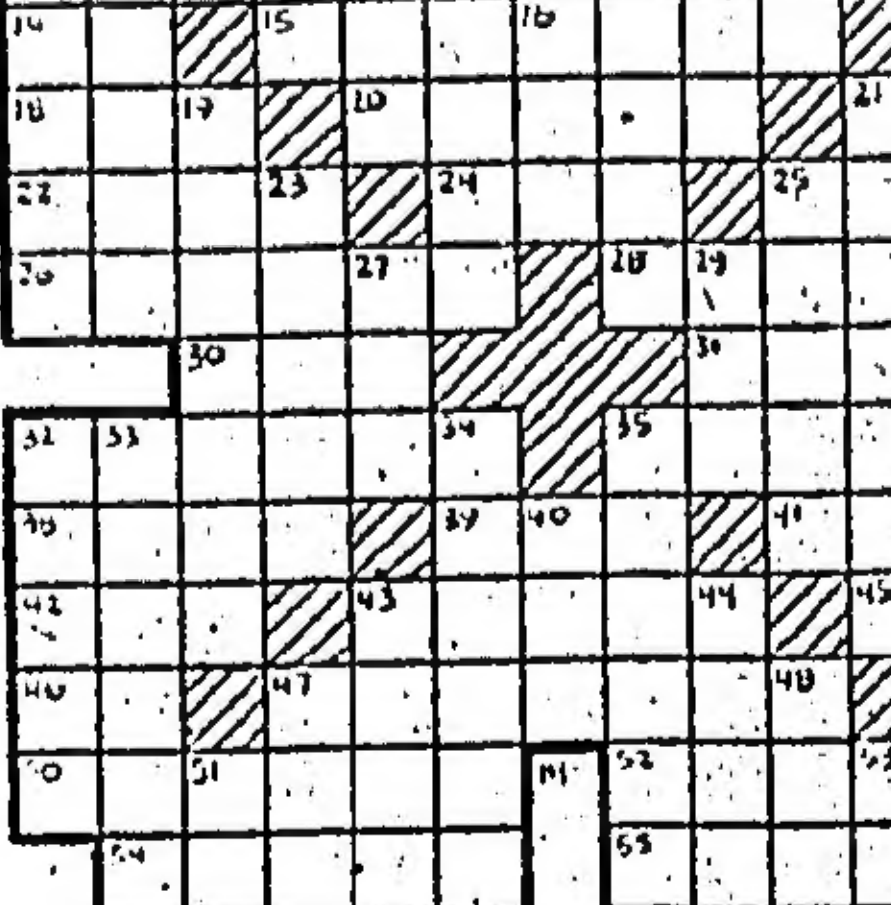
East had led too many spades!

## Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS  
1—Piano fault with  
2—Aisle dully  
3—Quiver  
4—To be served for  
5—Mural note  
6—Irregular body  
7—Pinnace  
8—Halt  
9—Autocrat  
10—Late humorist  
11—Joke  
12—Smarter than  
13—Wrestle defective  
14—Joke  
15—Loudly said  
16—Emphatic

DOWN  
17—Selection (abbr.)  
18—Hearing organ  
19—Bacteria  
20—Male deer  
21—Greek letter  
22—French pronoun  
23—Indignation  
24—Plan tires  
25—Over there  
26—Paid notice  
27—Piano  
28—Paid (abbr.)  
29—Bomb  
30—Scapes  
31—Those who act  
32—Noises made by  
rust



ACROSS  
1—Military  
2—The 17th  
3—Amore (abbr.)  
4—Greatest part  
5—Expunged  
6—Blind date  
7—Lyric poems  
8—Through  
9—Watch (abbr.)  
10—Odds  
11—Joke  
12—Fret  
13—Household and  
14—Start at a distance  
15—Pumpkin  
16—Upright  
17—Vital  
18—Horned animal  
19—Self-moaned  
20—Vital  
21—Crowned  
22—A parent  
23—Turn away  
24—It is (cont.)  
25—Come little  
26—Glorious place  
27—Corroded  
28—Place  
29—Negative  
30—Feeds: down

## NANCY Lost in the Foam



By Ernie Bushmiller



## Britain Leads Plane Sales To Argentina

Spurred by Argentina's national programme for expansion in all aviation activities, the United States, Great Britain and France already have developed a stiff rivalry in the Argentine aircraft market, and future competition from Soviet Russia, Holland and eventually Italy is foreseen.

Argentina has ambitious plans for expansion of both domestic and international air services, and only Brazil, among the Latin American countries, is considered to offer an aircraft market of comparable importance, states United Press.

Great Britain took first rank in the first rush of post-war selling of aircraft and equipment to Argentina, but United States, since the relaxation of export licensing requirements, has made rapid gains, and French sellers are already exhibiting planes in Buenos Aires.

A Russian commercial mission is reported to have broached the matter of aircraft sales to Argentina, but no shipments have been reported. Types available from Russia are not known, but the Russians are reported to have offered planes somewhat similar to the American DC-3. Soviet engineers are believed to be revising some of their military types for possible transport use.

The Netherlands Fokker plant has resumed operations since the war, but is believed unlikely to compete in the export market for some time yet. Dutch manufacturers are engaged in service, maintenance and repairs for KLM, the Dutch transport line, and also have been making other transport equipment as motor bus trailers.

Italian export of aircraft to South America is considered impossible under present circumstances, but in view of Italian aviation plans and pre-war success in aircraft manufacture, it is presumed that Italy will seek export markets when political and industrial circumstances make that possible.

Domestic Makes  
Argentina will not be entirely dependent on foreign supplies of aircraft and engines, as a plant at Cordoba is reported to be building planes

of the military trainer type, and the El Boyero plant at Buenos Aires is said to be equipped for construction of two-seater planes.

British manufacturers are reported to have negotiated in Argentina for the possible local manufacture of Roll-Royce engines.

Britain's active sales effort in Argentina is attributed to its general programme of exports expansion and a desire to get in on the ground floor of Argentina's expanding aviation system. Argentina's favourable exchange position has encouraged the transactions.

### PALACE AS HQ

(Continued from Page 2)

But for the fact that Ferdinand ran short of cash, the palace would have far exceeded its present home dimensions. As it is, its massive front, 850 feet long, faces a spacious square and a long straight avenue of giant trees which leads to Naples. Six stories high, it reaches up 134 feet as no lifts have been installed. Allied personnel who worked on the top floor rarely got surprise inspections from brass hats. The building is 600 feet deep, divided by four courtyards linked by an archway with a colonnade.

A striking feature is its gorgeously coloured marble staircase, guarded by two marble lions representing Victory and Defeat, and looking equally lugubrious. At the head of these stairs are ambassadorial chambers and the throne room, cluttered up with chandeliers, statues and paintings reflecting the peculiar taste of the period. These became officers' messes. A. G. Staffs working in the royal apartments could gaze at ceilings overdecorated with ladies in rude health and equally obese cherubs.

The Queen's massive gold bath was removed early to discourage practical jokes. The Chapel, once sumptuously decorated, suffered from Luftwaffe action, while the opera house is intended to be an exact miniature of Naples' San Carlo Theatre. The rest of the palace is hardly decorated at all; its huge dungeon-like rooms which served as offices proved most difficult to light adequately and impossible to heat. Other rooms were used as stables, while officers lived in tents and wooden huts in the park.

### RECOLLECTIONS

The grounds are laid out in the same grandiose style. The park was designed by famous landscape gardeners; there are shady sun-paths, beautiful fountains and cascades adorned with statues, a grand terrace and a waterfall which necessitated the building of an aqueduct some 20 miles long to bring the necessary amount of water. There is also a fine "English garden," at a lake from which Field Marshal Alexander used to take off by seaplane when he was really in a hurry and where the troops bathed in the summer.

With the end of hostilities, the huge staffs began to melt, come out of Venezia Giulia and Austria; other took their release ticket. AFHQ more or less split up into national HQs, and recently it was announced that British GHQ had moved up to Padua. Only a small staff still remains in the old palace to ensure Allied co-ordination.

Impervious to its historical associations, British soldiers who lived and worked at Caserta will remember chiefly the heat, dust and mosquitoes of the summer months and the torrid rain, mud and cold winds of the winter. But they will also recollect with pleasure their happy relations with Americans, with whom they worked and played in close harmony. Friendships made there which will last for always.

As the SAC said at the V-E Day breakfasting service: "I am not going to talk about the wonders of

## OCCUPATION POLICY CRITICISED

London, Dec. 18. The assertion that as a result of the present occupation policy in Japan the control of the economic and political life of the country was being placed in the hands of reactionary and treacherous elements was made in the House of Commons today by Mr. D. Rees Williams, Labour, who recently visited Japan.

He asked if the Foreign Secretary would instruct the British representative on the Allied Council to take every step to counteract this policy.

Mr. Hector McNeill, Minister of State, replied that the present Japanese Government came into office as the result of the general election last April, based on universal suffrage, in which over 75 per cent of the electorate voted.

His information was that this government was doing its best to co-operate loyally with the Supreme Command of the Allied Powers and to deal in a democratic manner with the great problems of unemployment, labour and rehabilitation, which were now so pressing.

Mr. McNeill said it was expected that a fresh general election would be held in the New Year when the Japanese would again have the opportunity to express their views, and it would be unnecessary interference with this democratic process to cause the Allied Council to intervene.

## Persian Premier Confident Of Party's Strength

Teheran, Dec. 19. The Prime Minister Ghanem es-Sultaneh said he would keep his promise to Russia to submit to parliament the proposal for all concessions in five northern Persian provinces and elections could begin on Sunday.

The Prime Minister said in an interview that his recently organised National Democratic party was "growing stronger every day," and that the Leftist Tudeh party was "getting weaker and weaker," and that the Azerbaijan Democratic Party no longer existed.—Associated Press.

Relinquishes Minor Posts  
Teheran, Dec. 18. The Premier has relinquished his post as Foreign Minister and Minister of the Interior, apparently as a result of some criticism of the election machinery. It is stated.

The Tudeh Party contended that the Premier holding the Premiership and the two Cabinet posts, was in a position to control the election.—Associated Press.

Border Patrols  
Teheran, Dec. 18. Persian Government troops today were patrolling the Soviet-Persian border following occupation of all frontier towns.

The most important place to be occupied was Juffa, a rail junction between Persia and the U.S.S.R.—United Press.

Alleged Deserters Arrested  
Teheran, Dec. 18. Twenty-six officers who deserted the Persian Imperial Army and joined the Azerbaijan forces, have been arrested by the Imperial expeditionary forces and will be court-martialed, the Teheran radio reported today.—Hcutter.

this Anglo-American integration. I don't think it is so very wonderful. I think it is perfectly natural and normal, because we have a common language and, being decent people, we have the same decent outlook on life which brings us together, with the result that we are a happy team. And, more than happy, we are a remarkably efficient and successful team, as this Italian Campaign has shown."

## LOWLAND SCOTS NEWSLETTER

(By P. Crowley)

Believed to be the first dedication of a church in one of His Majesty's dockyards since the time of Charles II, St. Andrew's Church, Rosyth Dockyard, was dedicated by the Ven. Archdeacon J. K. Wilson, C.B.E., B.N., Chaplain of the Fleet, on November 26.

The Church has some very interesting features, apart from World War memorials. The pulpit made by two craftsmen serving in ships operating from Rosyth and is gifted in memory of the men of the "Little Ships"—destroyers, corvettes, etc.—based on Rosyth. It bears overheard the words from Mark's Gospel, "And there were also with Him other little ships."

As Rosyth was headquarters of Boom Defence, it is appropriate that St. Andrew's should receive the Boom Defence Depot. In the form of a gate, it was made from part of Boom Defence derrick which broke away while in use and incorporated in its design four actual floats from the Fifth of Forth nets. Behind and above the altar is a circular stained glass window presented by Wrens who served in Rosyth units. It consists of a ship's steering wheel, the eight small lights set in the spokes between the spokes symbolising eight things coming into the life of a sailor at sea—wind, rain, moon, stars, guidance, and security. It is simply a larger edition of the ubiquitous Nissan, St. Andrew's is to be extended and it is hoped that this may be an augury for the retention of Rosyth as an active establishment.

Back To School  
Visitors to Preswick aerodrome these days can see a dozen young men training to be pilots. That they are already Service pilots makes not a whit of difference, since the requirements for Service and Civil flying are quite different.

In the Service a man may be a pilot only, but as a captain of a civil plane he must have a thorough knowledge of navigation, and as thorough a knowledge of the mass of civil flying legislation.

The action of Air Tutors, a subsidiary of Scottish Aviation, Ltd., and has as its chief instructor Mr. G. A. Oldfield, who came to Preswick in 1939 as navigation instructor.

With one exception all the pupils have their homes in Scotland, and there is one snag in that they have to go to London for their examination, there being no centre in Scotland.

Border Tweeds In Danger?  
Border tweed manufacturers are perturbed about their hold on world markets which, they say, they are able to meet only to the extent of 20 per cent. The foreigner is steadily encroaching.

This is due to the Government policy which compels them to devote two-thirds of their production to utility cloth for the home market, only about ten per cent, being permitted for export.

Again, they claim, some English manufacturers obtain more for their goods under utility cloth control than when they obtained power, whereas Scottish weavers are often with the barest margin of profit. This is due to the fact that while the Board of Trade specifies only 16 per cent woollen content as a minimum standard, the Scottish brand is 100 per cent wool.

Mr. Thos. Munro, C.B.E., Chairman of the Scottish Export Board, has stated that if the Scottish trade is driven out of high grade production it would kill the aesthetic sense and the designing skill in woollen goods of the whole world, because the world's designers are trained largely at Galashiels.

Mr. Campbell, of Blenkhorn, Richardson and Co. Ltd., Hawick, suggests that all utility cloth required could be produced in the Colne Valley area of England, which has always specialised in this type of work.

## CHILDREN CROWD LONDON TOY FAIRS

Goggle-eyed, London children go to the toy fairs of the big stores where many parents are able for the first time to show them what real toys are—toys they can play with without breaking—toys that work.

The Christmas fairs are back again this year, with all the pre-war glamour and glitter. But postwar prices are more than double those of 1939, reports Associated Press.

After seven years of shoddy or black market toys, the British school-boy can have his first building set or his first pair of boxing gloves. His sister may get a doll whose eyes open and shut whose eyes open and shut.

Government-controlled ceiling prices were removed early this year, and the toy industry has gone all out to give the children their first real Christmas since 1939. The demand is terrific.

Fathers crowd the stores as eagerly as the children searching for the still non-existent electric trains and dolls, or to handle lovingly the many other constructional toys on display. Sales assistants beam on the paper shortages. "When we get something in short supply, like a doll's buggy, which is very scarce, or a building set, or a good rubber ball, we have to let our customers go away with their unwrapped under their arms. People see them go down the street, and we are beset by angry customers who will not believe it when we say, 'We're sold out.'"

Jap Doctor On Grave Charge  
Yokohama, Dec. 18. A former Japanese prison doctor, charged with failing to use available anesthetics when he performed a hemorrhoid operation on an Allied flier, broke into tears as he told the Eighth Army Commission that he wanted to kill himself so he could be with his dead father.

Dr. Hiroshi Fujii previously tried to hang himself, but failed when the belt snapped, and he fell to the prison floor.

He told the court that he could not understand the affidavit of Dr. L. H. Good since "I always loved him like a brother."

Woman Lawyer  
A Japanese woman lawyer, Miss Toshiko Sugai, 24, appeared for the first time in the Tokyo war crimes trial today as one of the defence counsels for defendants Gen Jiro Minami, Gen Kunikida Koko and Dr. Shumei Okawa.

Okawa presently is confined in an institution for the mentally sick.—United Press.

In short, utility cloth is good, but it is not up to the standard of the tweeds produced by the 200-year-old Border industry and on which it has built its world-wide reputation.

Novel Outshoot  
A new industry has been brought to the Tweed country by Messrs. A. and A. Sanderson and Murray, Ltd., of Buchholmside Skinworks, Galashiels, and which will turn out eventually 100,000 sheepskins, enough to make 20,000 fur coats.

The process is an American one, and employs a new method of water proofing and dyeing them, with the wool on, to the appearance and texture of fur.

It takes five skins to make a coat, which could be sold for about £20. Production is expected to begin next year.

Harp Replaces Fibre  
If the plans of Miss Edith Taylor, first honorary secretary of Comuna n Clarsach, mature, the hills of Morven around Loch Sunart at Easter will echo not the pipes but the harp and the voice of the harpists.

Miss Taylor hopes to conduct a school of harping at Rahoy where lived the famous bard, Dr. MacLachlan, known to Scottish Gaels as "the sweet singer of Rahoy". Students will live in Rahoy itself, where they will have access to Miss Taylor's clarsach library.

## SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"The stock market dropped again yesterday, so I'll have to hurry—there'll be lots more patients in my office this morning!"

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

HERE'S THAT AGE OF INNOCENCE WITH THAT GLEAM IN ITS EYE!

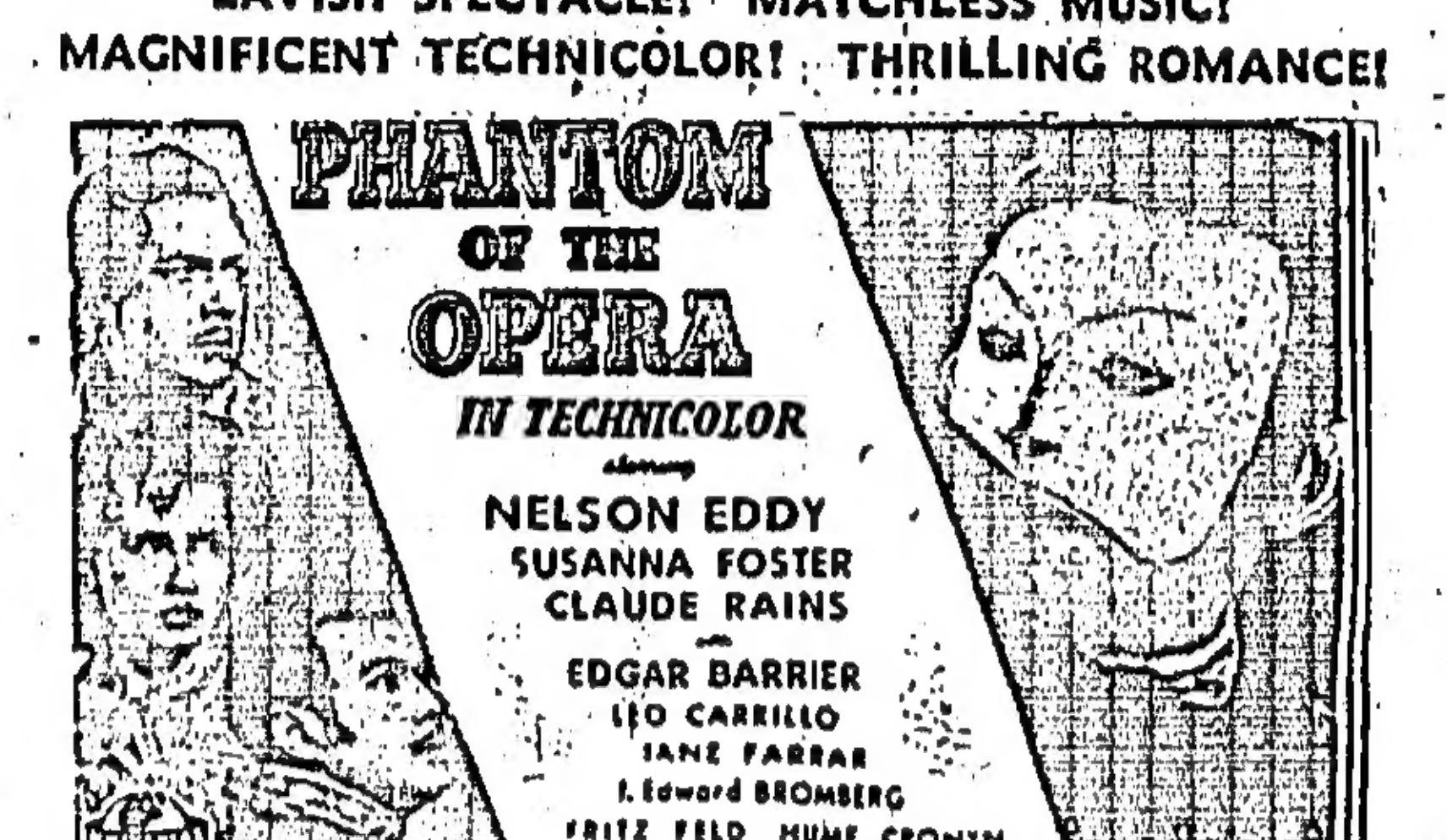


SPECIAL SUNDAY PERFORMANCE — AT 11.30 A.M.

"DESTINATION TOKYO" with Cary GRANT • John GARFIELD • Dana CLARK

GATHAY GRAND OPENING TO-DAY Daily at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15

LAVISH SPECTACLE! MATCHLESS MUSIC! MAGNIFICENT TECHNICOLOR! THRILLING ROMANCE!



EXTRA PERFORMANCE ON SUNDAY AT 12.30 P.M. Paul MUNI • Marguerite CHAPMAN in

"COUNTER ATTACK"

SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

The true story of every woman's fighting man!

LESTER COWAN presents ERNIE PYLE'S "STORY OF G. I. JOE"

Starring: BURGESS MERDITH as ERNIE PYLE Released thru UNITED ARTISTS

NEXT CHANGE: "BEST FOOT FORWARD"



COMBINED SERVICES ENTERTAINMENT Presents

"XMAS CRACKERS"

A BUMPER MUSICAL SHOW Featuring

JIMMY PICKARD'S CHINESE SYNCOPATORS with

MARIE ERLEIGH RAE HAMMOND OTTO FOORMAN and

THE SWING BAND of the

2nd Bn., W. YORKSHIRE REGT. OPENING MONDAY, 23rd DEC., 1946, AT 7.30 P.M.

BOOKING HOURS: 12 p.m.—2 p.m. 4 p.m.—6.30 p.m. TELEPHONE: 58335.

Hengyang As War Chinese Airmen Memorial City Clash With Police

Nanking, Dec. 18. President Chiang Kai-shek has approved the plan to turn Hengyang into a War Memorial City and has directed that an appropriation of CNY20,000,000 be set aside for the project.—Central News.

The defence of Hengyang in the last stage of war constituted a brilliant page in the history of China's war of resistance against the Japanese aggression. It may be recalled that the late President Roosevelt had also shown a considerable interest in the project.—Central News.

Jap Workers Free To Organise

Washington, Dec. 18. The Far Eastern Commission today resolved to allow Japanese workers wide freedom to organize themselves into labour unions and at the same time took a stand against the Japanese police who for decades have jailed liberals and

Shanghai, Dec. 18. At least six Chinese Air Force men and one policeman were injured in a clash in downtown Shanghai that lasted three hours on Wednesday night in which several shots were fired.

The incident started when a police officer tried to interfere in street fighting between the soldiers and civilians, but was beaten. However, police reinforcements arrived and were taking the soldiers to the station when two truckloads of air force men captured two policemen, intending to take them back to their barracks.

More policemen rushed to the scene and rescued the captured policemen. Thirty-five soldiers were taken to the police station.—Reuter.

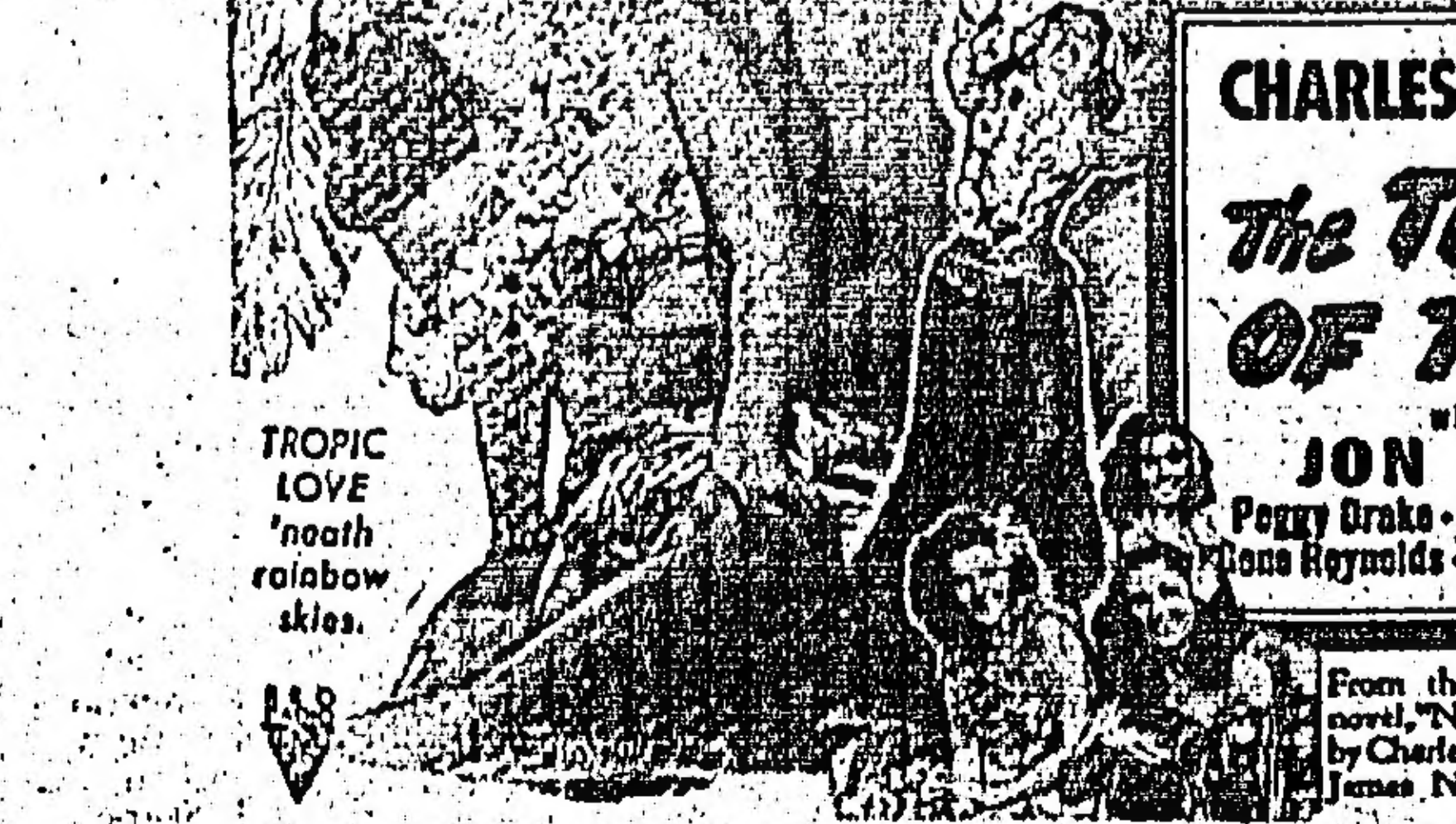
union leaders on the grounds that they suffered from "dangerous thoughts."

The Commission proposed that all such imprisoned be released. This is among the 10 principles relating to Japanese trade unions which the Commission announced it has approved and sent to General Douglas MacArthur.—United Press.

CENTRAL SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30 5.15 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

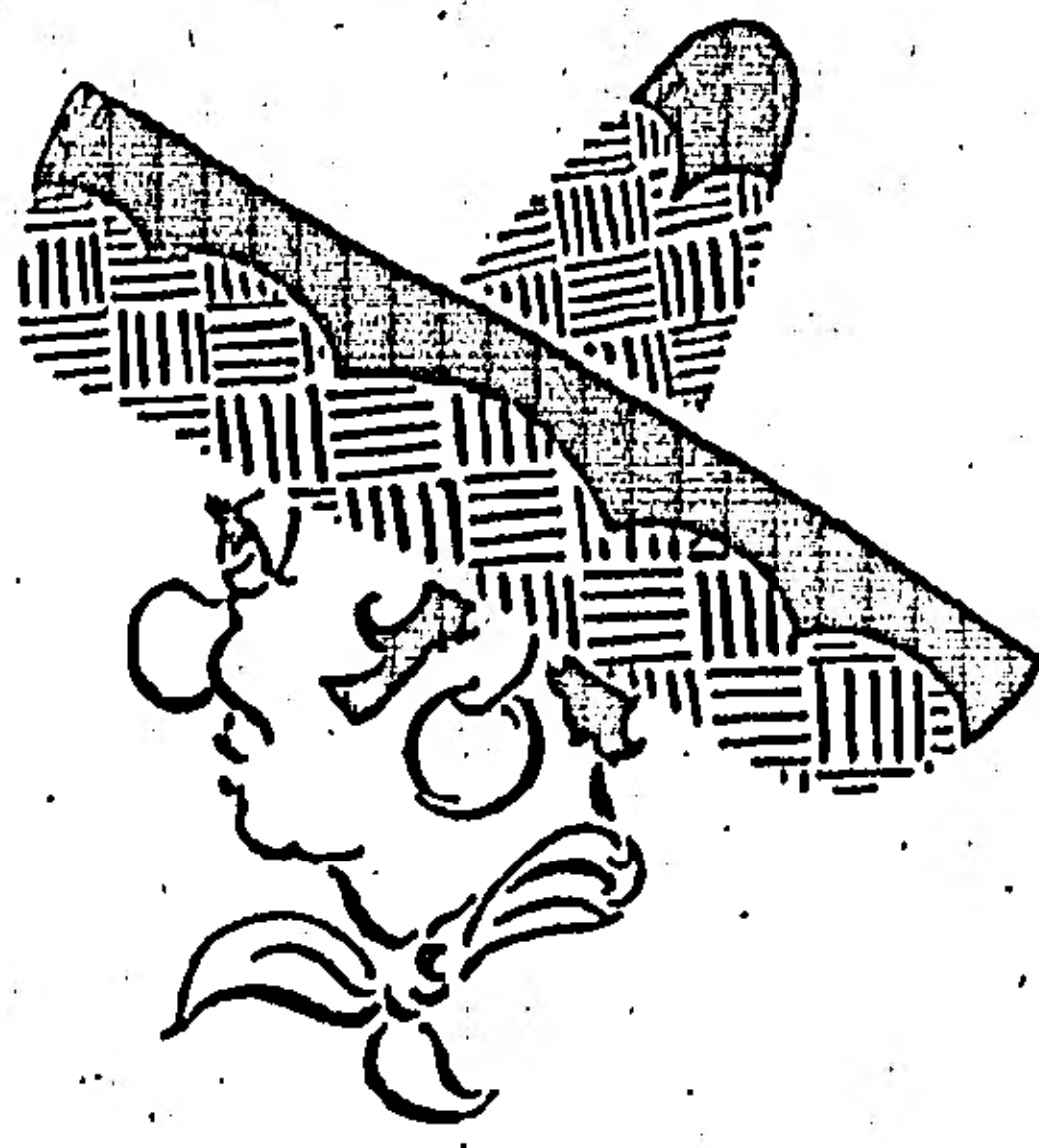
GLOWING SOUTH SEAS ROMANCE

by the writers who know more about it than anybody else—the authors of "Mutiny on the Bounty," and many other best sellers.



Produced by SOL LIESSER Directed by CHARLES VIDOR. Screen Play by S. Lewis Meltzer and Robert Carson. Adaptation by James Hilton.





### HONG KONG HOTEL ROOF GARDEN On 23rd December, 1946 at 17 hrs.



OTTO FOORMAN  
CONSERVATOIRE DU PRAGUE  
(PIANO)



MRS. McDOWALL  
(SOPRANO)

#### PROGRAMME

PRELUDE BY RACHMANINOFF—CONCEPTION OF OTTO FOORMAN  
(Piano Solo)  
LAKEME SONG (Piano Solo)  
GYPSY SONG (Piano Solo)  
TANGO, WALTZES (Piano Solo)  
RUSTLE OF SPRING (Piano Solo)  
TICKETS: Hong Kong Piano Co. and Hongkong Hotel Reception Room.

## LIDO DANCE HALL

144, Des Voeux Road, Central, (4th floor)

A MERRY XMAS  
AND  
A HAPPY NEW YEAR  
TO  
ALL PATRONS AND FRIENDS.

DEC. 24 - 25 - 26 - 31, 1946

JAN. 1, 1947

OPEN UP TILL 2 A.M.

Tel. 31635.

## FANCY TOYS IDEAL XMAS GIFTS

601 HOLLAND HOUSE  
SUNDAY AS USUAL

### NOTICE

#### Christmas Holidays

There will be no issue of the "South China Morning Post" on

Thursday and Friday  
December 26 and 27

Publication will be resumed  
on Saturday, December 28.

There will be no issue of  
"The Hongkong Telegraph" on

Wednesday and Thursday  
December 25 and 26

Publication will be resumed  
on Friday, December 27.

#### Conscription of Germans In British Zone

London, Dec. 19.

All men between 16 and 60 and  
women between 16 and 60 in the  
British Zone of Germany are liable  
to be conscripted for labour under a  
new measure, the Hamburg Radio  
said last night.

Only victims of National Socialism  
will be exempted. Former active  
Nazis will be "priority" for conscrip-  
tion.—Reuter.

### TO ERADICATE LEPROSY

Washington, Dec. 19.

A plan to wipe out leprosy in the  
United States is under study by the  
Public Health Service.

Dr. R. C. Williams, chief of the  
Bureau of Medical Services, said that  
the Special Health Service advisory  
committee on leprosy, has decided  
that the disease can be eradicated,  
if it can be detected in the early  
stages and modern medical practices  
are applied. He said use must be  
made principally of the new drug,  
promin, and others of the sulfa  
family, which have been found  
effective.—Associated Press.

### PROF. LANGEVIN DEAD

Paris, Dec. 19.

The death occurred last night at  
the age of 74 of Professor Paul  
Langevin, one of France's greatest  
chemist and physicist authorities  
and adviser to the French Atomic  
Energy Commission.

One-time associate of Marie and  
Pierre Curie, discoverers of radium,  
Langevin's death followed an illness  
of several days.

Active up until his final illness,  
Langevin had served as alternate  
French delegate to the recent  
NATOS conference here.—United  
Press.

### SHIPPING NEWS

Aircraft Carriers: Glory, 1; Venerable,  
2.  
Cruiser: Euryalus, North Wall; Belfast,  
North Arm.  
Transport: Bonaventure, Mackie's Wharf.  
Destroyer: Penn, Dry Dock; Cockade,  
South Wall; Constance, 6; Cosack, North  
Wall.  
Escort Vessel: Widemouth Bay, South  
Wall; Alert, North Wall; Black Swan,  
Aberdeen; Alcester, 11; Narbonne, 6.  
Submarine Fleet: Adamant, 2.  
Submarine: Auriga, Amphion, Astute.

TU 702: Neches, CTU 702.6, 44; VP  
44; AS: Bonanza, 115; Keyes (DDT);  
Hollister (DDT);

Chinese Customs Cruiser: Teh Hsing,  
Kowloon Bay.

Chinese LST: Ching Kien, FI.

Portuguese Sloop: Alfonso de  
Albuquerque.

Administered by Commodore—La  
Comandante.

VRIS: Port Comandante, 17.  
Store Ship: Fort Sandusky, All.

ANIS: Port Langley, D37.

Others: Coleridge, Ironside, Bishopdale,  
Yam Sudra, Oil Fuel Jetty, Rapidol,  
Yaumati Anchorage; Empire Garden, M3;  
Seahol, West Arm; War Afridi, A12;  
Empire Damsel, Talkoo; Birchol, Yaumati  
Anchorage; Wave Monarch, M3.  
Lifting: 22, 23, 24, Talkoo; 20,  
Wellington Wall.

Crane Ship: Sheela Maru, Mackie's,  
Hecate, 22, 23, 24, Talkoo; East  
Arm.

Tugs: Rockglen, Rockland, Rockpidgeon,  
Tidal Basin.

NAVI: Doormang, Tidal Basin.

NILE (NASO): 41, NASO, Stonecutters;  
2, Wellington Wall.

NBC (K): 10, Wellington Wall.

Ships in Mainland Waters Reserve:

DIRV: 31, 101, 200, 201, 202, 242, 244,  
245, 701, 702, 703, 1071, 1101, 1127,  
Kowloon Camber, 1044, Aberdeen.

LCT (L): 210, 11, 12, 13, 17, 12,  
Kowloon Camber.

LCT (L): 110, 1100, 1105, 1241,  
Kowloon Camber.

NBC: 110, Kowloon Camber.

HUM: 110, 1100, 1105, 1107, 1105,  
1100, 1105, Kowloon Camber.

Tug: Rockforest, Rocking, Rock-  
mount, Kowloon Bay; Outside Wall.

Merchant Ships:

Admiral, Holsa Wharf.

Antonia, North Point Wharf.

Beaumont, All.

Callor, Kowloon Dock.

Cape Howe, Stonecutters.

Daghestan, Kowloon Wharf.

Dona Antela, Kowloon Wharf.

Empire Damsel, Talkoo.

Gertrude Maerk, Kowloon Bay.

Glenelg, Glenelg.

Gujarat, Laichok.

Hai Teia, Kowloon Dock.

Hai Tan, of Yaumati.

Hanyang, B3.

Hui Sang, All.

Hunan, B2.

Iran, Kowloon Bay.

Ivaran, Kowloon Wharf.

Kentworth, Kowloon Dock.

Kleinella, Stonecutters.

Malacca, Kowloon Wharf.

Malwa, Yaumati.

Marbet, Wing Lok Wharf.

Mul Hock, Talkoo Dock.

Nanchang, Talkoo Dock.

Ninghai, B1.

Paula, Talkoo Dock.

Perind, Yaumati.

Phila, B3.

Pakhoi, Kowloon Wharf.

Pink Wo, Canton Wharf.

Raya, Talkoo Dock.

Saidia, Talkoo Dock.

Shahin, Stonecutters.

Shenburt, Talkoo Dock.

Shengking, Talkoo Dock.

Shanhai, Kowloon Bay.

Sherburt, Talkoo Dock.

Tai Kin Shan, B2.

Taiwan, All.

Taiwan, All.

Taiwan, All.

## DIPLOMATIC INTRIGUE IN MADRID

New York, Dec. 19.

Senor Alvarez del Vayo,

former Minister of Foreign

Affairs in the Republican Spain

and Leftwing Socialist, to-day

charged that the British at-

tempts to form an interim

government in Spain, excluding

Communists, amounted to a

"preparation of a new Spanish

Munich."

Vayo said he was not surprised by

the London admission of diplomatic

intrigue in Madrid because the

"British policy has always been two

sided—one of indirect help to Franco

and another of preparation for a

Spanish Munich for the time when,

despite all British help, Franco's fall

becomes inevitable.

Vayo said the British preferred

anything rather than the re-

establishment of a republic which

was the only solution. The western

democracies would never learn, Vayo

said. They had failed in the ex-

periment with Italy. They were

looking for another failure in Spain

and they were headed for it.—

United Press.

Giral in Paris

Paris, Dec. 19.

Dr Jose Giral, President of the

Spanish Republican Government in

exile, arrived by plane from New

York and declined to comment on

reports that he was expected to re-

shuffle his Cabinet within a few days

to avoid internal crisis.

It was known, however, that

Socialist syndicates of the National

Labour Conference were protesting

their "incompatibility" with Com-

munist in the Cabinet.

Followers of the Socialist leader,

Indalecio Prieto, said they believed

that the exile government must re-

cast in order to be considered

satisfactory by Britain, the United

States and France.—Associated Press.

More Sense Needed

London, Dec. 19.

Viscount Templewood (Sir

Samuel Hoare) who was Ambassa-

dor to Spain in 1940-44, writes in

to-day's London Evening Standard:

"United Nations are to avoid

serious discredit, they must show

more sense in dealing with Spain

and Franco's Government."

"Every member of UNO wishes to

see an end to Franco's regime, yet

every time UNO discusses Spanish

## GREEK SITUATION SAID AMOUNTS TO CIVIL WAR

New York, Dec. 19.

Mr Andrei Gromyko, Soviet dele-

gate, told the United

Nations Security Council here to-

day that the present situa-

tion in Greece amounted to civil war, with democratic

elements being persecuted by

the Tsaldaris Government.

Mr Gromyko stated: "It was

clear from the fact that Greece

had been discussed already three

times in the Security Council,

that there was something rad-

ically wrong in the internal

situation. There is a situation

amounting to civil war, with de-

mocratic elements being perse-

cuted by the Tsaldaris Govern-

ment. It is also clear from pre-

vious discussions in the Council

that a large part of the respon-

sibility for the present situa-

tion in Greece is due to foreign in-

tervention there through the

presence of foreign troops."

Mr Gromyko was speaking at the

annual hearing of the Greek al-

legations that Yugo-Slavia, Bulgaria

and Albania were helping guerilla

bands on the Greek frontier.

He said the Soviet delegation was

not opposed to sending a commis-

sion for on-the-spot investigation as

proposed by the United States in a

resolution yesterday, providing small

amendments were included.

Mr Gromyko moved the following

amendment to the United States re-

solution: "That the commission shall

have the authority to conduct its

investigation in Greece and such

border territories of Albania, Bulgaria

and Yugoslavia as it considered nec-

essary.—Reuter.

Yugo-Slavia as the commission

may think should be included in its

investigation."

The main difference between the

Soviet amendment and the original

United States resolution is that

it broadens the scope of the com-

mission.

The United States resolution called

upon the Security Council to es-

tablish a commission of investigation

composed of five members not later

than January 15. The area of in-

vestigation would include such ter-

ritories in Albania, Bulgaria and

Yugo-Slavia as it considered nec-

essary.—Reuter.

Japan's Peace

Approaches

Through Soviet

London, Dec. 19.

The British Prime Minister,

Mr Clement Attlee, to-day told

the House of Commons that

Japan had asked the United States

and Britain before Russia joined

in the Pacific war.

In reply to a question, Attlee said:

"At Potsdam on July 28, 1945,

Generalissimo Josef Stalin informed

President Truman and me in strict

confidence that the Soviet govern-

ment, who had not at that time

joined in the Far Eastern war, had

received from the Japanese govern-

ment a proposal to act as mediators

between the Japanese government

and the British and United States

governments."

"According to Generalissimo Sta-

lin," Mr Attlee continued, "the So-

viet government interpreted this

move as an attempt to obtain the

collaboration of the Soviet govern-

ment in the furtherance of the

Japanese policy and they had, there-

fore, returned an unhesitating nega-

tive."

Attlee said that Japan made no

peace overtures to either Britain or

the United States prior to August

10, 15 days after the Potsdam de-

claration was published and four

days after the first atomic bombing.

—United Press.

Inter-Asia

Conference

In March

New Delhi, Dec. 19.

Dr Sutan Sjahir, Indonesian

Prime Minister, has conveyed In-

donesia's support to the Inter-Asia

Conference, to be held here next

March.

In a letter to Mrs Sarojini Naidu,

President of the conference organisa-

tion committee, the Premier said:

"We trust that the conference will

have far-reaching influence in bring-

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